

Spain Doesn't Think She's Whipped Yet

IS THE SPANISH FLEET AFTER THE OREGON?

The next battle—where? First, it is considered that Spain will not again risk a general engagement. What then? Last Friday the Spanish squadron left Cape Verde Islands. One of four points is its destination—(1) Spain, (2) New York, (3) Porto Rico, (4) easternmost point of Brazil.

These are the distances which the four points are from Cape Verde Islands:

Spain	1,400 miles
New York	2,300 miles
Porto Rico	2,400 miles
Easternmost Brazil	2,400 miles

Naval experts are of the opinion that this Spanish squadron will travel at the rate of 200 miles every twenty-four hours. It set out Friday. If it goes to Spain it will be back there next Friday; if to New York, a week from next Friday; if to Porto Rico, a week from today; if to easternmost Brazil, next Friday.

The return to Spain would be an exhibition of cowardice, and no one expects such a movement. A movement toward New York or the eastern coast of the United States would be an exhibition of valor, and productive of no profit outside a partial destruction of some coast city, after bombarding which the Spanish would have to withdraw, pursued by the flying squadron. A movement to Porto Rico would mean a certain engagement with a portion of Admiral Sampson's fleet. The movement against Sampson is likely. But what is considered more likely is that the Spanish, hoping to cripple the American navy in detail, and avoiding a general engagement, will sail to the easternmost coast of Brazil.

Last Sunday the Oregon, first-class American battleship, accompanied by the gunboat Marietta and the dynamite cruiser Nitrother, recently purchased from Brazil, left Rio Janeiro northward bound.

Now, from the Cape Verde Islands to the easternmost coast of Brazil it is 1,400 miles from Rio Janeiro to the easternmost coast of Brazil it is 1,400 miles. The Spanish squadron started Friday last; the Oregon and her two companions Sunday. If the Spanish squadron designs to intercept the three boats, it can be easily done, and it is believed in many circles that this is the purpose. If that is the movement decided upon the next great battle will be off the eastern coast of Brazil, and it will be three American boats against the flower of the Spanish navy. It may take place next Sunday.

Of the cruisers in the Spanish squadron the Cristobal Colon has a tonnage of 7,000 and mounts two 12-inch, ten 6-inch and six 4-inch guns. She has a 4-inch armor belt extending below the water line, and her turrets are of 4-inch steel. The Infanta Maria Teresa, Vizcaya and Almirante Oquendo are sister ships of 7,000 tons. Their armament includes two 12-inch and ten 6-inch guns. Each has an armor belt twelve inches in thickness and ten inches of steel on the turrets. Of the three torpedo boat destroyers the Pluton is the most formidable, being of 400 tons, while the Furor and the Terror are of 350 tons.

SPAIN HAS NOT QUIT YET

London, May 3.—It is announced in a special dispatch from Madrid that there is no idea of surrender there, either in ministerial circles or among the populace. On the contrary, it is added, the war is to be pursued with great vigor.

This special dispatch adds that it is even stated at Madrid by those who are responsible for the naval movements that it has been determined to avoid isolated combats on unequal terms and with a superior enemy, and that they now intend to throw the whole united naval strength of Spain into one supreme effort to crush the American squadron in Cuban waters.

Continuing, the dispatch adds: "Until an engagement is fought, no proposal for intervention will be listened to." According to special dispatches received here from Rome this afternoon, the queen regent of Spain has telegraphed the pope on the subject of the defeat of the Spanish fleet at Manila, saying:

"The Spanish nation is calm, but resolved to resist to the bitter end."

Her majesty also begs the pontiff to bless the Spanish arms.

The Madrid correspondent of the Evening News cables the following message to its paper: "Although Premier Sagasta's conference with the queen regent and the liberal leaders, Monera and Rios, led to rumors of the formation of a national government, the facts are that Senator Sagasta placed the situation before the queen regent, explaining the significance of the events in the Philippine Islands, which indicated certain possible solutions for the future. Thereupon the queen expressed continued confidence in the government, which will continue as now constituted for the present."

"Senors Gamazo and Monera express the opinion that the present cabinet should continue in power." "The ministers met at Senator Sagasta's residence yesterday evening and the premier communicated to them the result of his interview with the queen regent."

"The queen regent," continues the correspondent of the Evening News, "has agreed that the cortes should continue in session."

"Senator Salmeron has given notice that he will interpose the government on the events in the Philippine Islands and Premier Sagasta will reply, voicing the intention of the queen's government to pursue the war to the bitter end."

"It is rumored that Senator Gasset will propose that the premier resign, and his predecessor, Admiral Beranger, be forced to assume responsibility for the Philippine disaster."

"The patriotic feeling here is increasing." "The Spanish officials say that when Commodore Dewey demanded the surrender of the Spanish galleons, torpedoes, etc., Governor General Augustin replied: 'Come and take them.'"

Madrid, May 3.—A. m.—The proclamation of martial law issued by the governor general expressly prohibits the publication of any news concerning the war or the movements of ships of the Spanish navy.

"The city of Madrid was quiet today and things had resumed their normal aspect. The principal newspapers advise calmness, 'so as to avoid the unpatriotic spectacle of disturbances when Spain's united forces are required to avenge her recent losses.'"

Much attention centered in today's debates in the chamber and senate, where the Republicans and Carlists proposed to hold the government responsible for the country's present position. Although the position of certain members of the cabinet is regarded as unfavorable, it is a matter of difficulty to find men who are willing to succor them under the present circumstances. All classes are demanding that a strong military attitude be taken up by means of cutting with the present situation. Nobody will listen to a proposal of peace until Spain has had another chance of measuring her strength with that of the United States.

FEW SHOTS REACHED MANILA

London, May 3.—A special dispatch from Madrid says the Spanish colonial office had advised of the beginning of the bombardment of Manila before the cable was cut, which said:

"Thus far the American shells have not reached the town proper, which is strongly protected."

Continuing, the advice to the colonial office at Madrid are said to have read: "Only the outlying native quarters have suffered. They are now in flames. Occasionally a shell fell in the European town, where a few houses were struck."

"The batteries of the Ciudad, especially the large guns are vigorously replying to the American fire and have inflicted considerable damage on the fleet."

PETROLEUM BOMB A FAKE

Washington, May 3.—None of the stories

coming from Spanish sources as to the battle of Manila appear quite so ridiculous to naval eyes as the solemn statement that Commodore Dewey fired Manila and the Spanish ships by the use of petroleum bombs. As a matter of fact, there is no such weapon of warfare in the American navy. The ordinary service shell is very much more destructive and quite as capable of causing a fire among combustible material as any contrivance based upon the use of petroleum. This is plainly shown by the destruction of ships, through fires caused by service shells, during the Japanese-Chinese war. It was a disclosure of the great danger to the men-of-war thus brought prominently forward that led Secretary Herbert to order reduced to a minimum all the wood-work on American warships and to have all of this wood fireproof. One of the first results of the battle of Manila, therefore, is likely to be the cessation of the efforts which have been making for some time to abandon the dropping of most of woodwork because of certain minor inconveniences from the use of wood so treated.

LAST MESSAGES TRANSMITTED

London, May 3.—The Madrid correspondent of the Daily Mail says: "Captain General Augustin has called the government asking an immediate reply as to the request of the Chinese at Manila to place themselves under the British flag for protection. The government has replied that it would uphold Spanish sovereignty in its integrity while respecting international rights. The latter has just arrived before the cable was cut."

The first of the admiralty, Mr. George J. Goschen, answering a question in the house of commons today on the subject, said the government had no information regarding the reported bombardment and destruction of Manila. Mr. Goschen added that full arrangements had been made to protect British interests there and to enforce neutrality in Cuban waters. In addition, men-of-war will be sent to the Canary Islands.

WHERE THE CABLE WAS CUT

London, May 3.—Inquiries made at the office of the Eastern Telegraph company show it to have been impossible for any word to have come from Manila since 10 o'clock yesterday morning. London time, when the cable was cut. The officials of the company say that according to their route from Hong Kong, the cable was cut fifty miles from Manila. They think a week, or even a fortnight, may elapse before it can be repaired, as there are no facilities there to repair the cable and in any event, it will be a difficult task to pick up the cable in deep water.

BALFOUR ADVISES SUBMISSION

New York, May 3.—A dispatch to the World from London says:

"The report was current in the house of commons at midnight that an official telegram had been received by the foreign office from the British consul general at Manila, announcing the capitulation of Manila."

"The story is unconfirmed, but it is known that several cable messages have passed between the British and Spanish authorities at Madrid, in which the British government is understood to have advised the Spanish cabinet that an honorable submission is the best way of safeguarding Spanish interests in the Philippines as well as those of other powers concerned."

SPAIN'S UNRULY BRITONS

London, May 3.—A. m.—A dispatch says that the second Spanish squadron, consisting of the war ships Pelayo, Alfonso XIII, and Victoria and a number of smaller ships, has nearly completed its preparations for active service. It is reported, however, that great difficulty is experienced in fitting out the ships, owing to the lack of money. The British engineers have refused to serve on board of them, owing, it is said, to the belief that they are liable to heavy punishment under the foreign enlistment act.

The Spanish auxiliary cruiser Guardia has, it is announced, taken fourteen guns on board and is now on a trial cruise.

STOCK MARKET'S OPINION

London, May 3.—The stock exchange here interprets the news from various points as meaning that the war will not last long. Consols show an improvement and money is plentiful.

POOR WAY OF GETTING NEWS

Washington, May 3.—There was no word from either diplomat or naval sources at the beginning of business at the departments today concerning the engagement of Commodore Dewey last Sunday. This was no matter of surprise to the naval officers, for they realized that Commodore Dewey could not spare one of his small fleet to use as a dispatch boat in communicating with the

The Eagle's Daily War Summary.

Spanish Losses.

April 22—Off Key West, Buena Ventura, Spanish merchantman, lumber-laden, crew of 28, captured by United States gunboat Nashville. Value, \$300,000.

April 23—Off Cuba, Pedro, merchantman, crew of 36, captured by cruiser New York. Value, \$150,000.

Off Cuba, schooner Mathilde, rum laden, captured by torpedo boat Porter. Value, \$15,000.

Off Cuba, schooner Antonio, sugar laden, captured by torpedo boat Porter.

April 24—Off Key West, steamer Miguel Jover, cotton laden, crew of 52, captured by gunboat Helena. Value, \$600,000.

Off Havana, steamer Catalina, lumber laden, captured by cruiser Detroit. Value, \$835,000.

Off Key West, schooner Candida, charcoal laden, captured by gunboat Wilmington. Value, \$7,000.

Off Cuba, schooner Saco, sugar laden, captured by Monitor Terror. Value, \$13,000.

Off Cardenas, schooner Tres Hermanes, sugar laden. Captured by gunboats Porter and Terror.

April 25—Off Havana, sloop Paquete, Cuban coaster, captured by gunboat Newport.

Off Havana, schooner Pireneo, Cuban coaster, captured by gunboat Newport.

April 26—Off Havana, steamer Panama, bound for Havana with Spanish refugees from New York and supplies for the Spanish army. Captured by light-house tender Mangrove.

Off Cardenas, coasting steamer Ambrosio Bolivar, cargo of bananas and \$50,000 in silver. Captured by Monitor Terror.

April 27—Off Cardenas, steamer Guido, bound for Havana with provisions and money. Captured by monitor Terror.

April 28—Off Cuba, sloop Engracia, captured by gunboat Newport.

April 29—At Cienfuegos, Cuba, steamer Argonauta, with Spanish officers and valuable mail matter; captured by cruiser Nashville.

May 1.—In Manila Bay, flag ship Christina, 3,520 tons, 21 guns, crew of 370. Sunk by Commodore Dewey's fleet.

In Manila Bay, cruiser Castilla, 3,342 tons, 23 guns. Sunk by Commodore Dewey's fleet.

In Manila Bay, cruiser Don Juan de Austria, 6,130 tons, 12 guns, crew 173. Sunk by Commodore Dewey's fleet.

government at Hong Kong and their main dependence was upon some merchant vessel which might be incoming from the islands. It was hoped, however, that the steady department would be able to secure some information that would allay the growing anxiety as to the extent of the losses suffered by the American fleet. It was believed that several of the European governments besides Great Britain received a good deal of information from their consuls at Manila respecting the battle before cable communication was broken off, but so far as known none of them save the British, had shown a desire to meet the desire of the American government for news of an official character.

WILL MAKE DEWEY ADMIRAL

Washington, May 3.—Secretary Long announced today that as soon as the department received an official notice from Commodore Dewey, confirming the press accounts of his victory in the battle of Manila, a cablegram would be sent to the other commanding officer of the American fleet under his direction. Moreover, the secretary said, as soon as the necessary confirmation is at hand Commodore Dewey will be made an admiral in recognition of his valor. This will be accomplished immediately by an executive order designating him as acting admiral, just as was done in the case of Captain Sampson. Later on he will probably be nominated to the senate in the usual course for promotion to the rank of admiral.

Representative Groot of Vermont introduced the following resolution: "Whereas, The integrity and skill displayed by Commodore George Dewey in his daring attack upon the Spanish fleet in Manila harbor and its total destruction, covered as it was by the protecting guns of surrounding forts, marks him as the possessor of high qualities as a naval commander, therefore,

"Resolved, That he ought to be promoted to the rank of admiral, and the president is hereby authorized to nominate him for that rank to the senate, and his body is hereby authorized to confirm him, the general laws regulating promotions in the navy to the contrary notwithstanding."

DEWEY TO BE REINFORCED

Washington, May 3.—The cabinet meeting today resulted in a decision to await a report from Commodore Dewey and then send him the number of troops he deems necessary to enforce our control of the Philippines. The whole session was consumed in a general discussion of past events. The administration has practically decided to occupy the Philippines with a strong military force as soon as possible after Commodore Dewey's report, which is expected by tomorrow, has been received. For this purpose Pacific ships will be used and it is expected that at least 3,500 will be on route within the next ten days. There does not seem to be any doubt as to the government's purpose to hold these islands pending a settlement with Spain, when they will be used as a collateral to secure the payment to the United States of a war indemnity. High officials are of opinion that none of the powers will seriously dispute our right to make such final disposition of the islands as suits our purpose in the enforcement of war claims against Spain.

American Losses.

Feb. 15—In Havana harbor, battleship Maine, 19 guns, crew 404, blown up by Spanish mine and destroyed.

April 27—In the Philippines, bark Saranac, coal laden. Captured by gunboat El Cano.

"Dewey," said Admiral Walker, "is an unusually good man, both as a fighter and a strategist. He served with distinction in the navy during the war of the rebellion and saw considerable hard fighting. He did that affair at Manila in a most thorough business-like way and is entitled to high praise for the skillful manner in which he maneuvered his fleet. It was just like him to sail right in past the fortifications and through the mines and torpedoes with which the harbor is supposed to have been filled and do the work he set out to do in a thorough business-like way without any fuss or feathers. Although I have not heard anything official on that point I am satisfied that he has already taken possession of the port of Manila and established the supremacy of the United States in the Philippines."

"Others can do as well."

On Board the Battleship Brooklyn of Ft. Monroe, May 3.—The interest and enthusiasm over the victory of Commodore Dewey in the Philippines continued this morning in the fleet but there was anxiety to know something of the American losses. It was a source of congratulation, based upon the meagre details received, that the American gunners had proved their superiority and it is confidently expected they will win every naval battle of the war. It may have been because of this self-congratulation that the shot of the squadron at gun practice this morning showed phenomenal skill in hitting the small bobbing targets. The 12-inch guns of the Massachusetts and the 12-inch guns on the Texas swung around at all sorts of remarkable angles and pieces in around their targets, while the smaller guns did equally good work. The 5-inch guns of the Brooklyn proved veritable destroyers as the turret swung quickly to given points and the 5-inch rapid fire and 6-pounders put shot after shot in the small target. A noteworthy feature of the shooting was that every man at the guns acted as sighting gunner and this in no way deteriorates from the splendid marksmanship.

The revenue cutter Manning, recently converted, passed out this morning on her way to Key West. The gunboat Bancroft, which was announced yesterday as having gone to the blockading fleet at Key West, is at the Norfolk navy yard.

DIPLOMATICALLY CONSIDERED

Washington, May 3.—The French ambassador, M. Jules Cambon, has received a dispatch from the foreign office at Paris stating that the French ambassador at Madrid, M. Patenotre, has forwarded official details of the Spanish reverse at Manila. M. Patenotre's report was based on the latest Spanish official advice. It states that the Spanish cruisers Reina Maria Christina and Castilla were totally burned up after being set on fire by bombs from the enemy's (American) ships. Two of the smaller Spanish ships, the dispatch states, were sunk in order to avoid falling into the hands of the enemy. The other Spanish ships were half destroyed and had taken refuge in Bako Bay.

The British embassy has received no reports of any character as to the Manila battle, so that there is no basis for the statement that the state department has been informed by British officials here that Manila had surrendered to Commodore Dewey.

In the absence of specific advice from Manila, members of the diplomatic corps are discussing with great interest the future course of the United States toward the Philippines. They do not doubt that the islands will be occupied by the American forces, if indeed the occupation has not already occurred. The only question at that point is said to be the number of men Commodore Dewey can spare from his fleet to make up a landing party sufficient to hold Manila and other points, where large garrisons of Spanish troops are there.

It is the future of the Philippines, however, which most interests the foreign authorities here. As to this, a leading diplomatic official said it was unfortunate at this juncture that the assertion was made by leading men here that the Philippines would be taken and held, at least until the war ended, when they might be sold to Great Britain or Japan. He pointed out that while this course might be a wise one in due time, yet it would not only serve to awaken European power at a moment when it was needless and impolitic to excite resentment in those quarters. There was no principle of international law, he said, which kept a victorious nation from acquiring the fruits of warfare by holding territory gained in battle. Intervention by the powers of Europe, he pointed out, was a new procedure, quite apart from international law and based only upon the strength of the united states. But, as added significantly, united squadrons make international law.

The suggestion that Great Britain would take the Philippines in exchange for the Hawaiian Islands and other British possessions near this country, is not regarded as feasible. It is pointed out that the Hawaiian Islands and other West Indian possessions have far greater prospective value to the United States than the Philippines, owing to the numerous they have of the Nicaragua canal, at other intervals, the waterway between North and South America. Such a canal would be a highway for the British commerce to and from British India, and it is said that the possession of coaling stations and ports near the canal are of far more value to England than the remote islands of the Pacific.

There has been no suggestion yet of intervention from any foreign source, although it is felt that the occupation of the Philippines is more likely to develop a move in this direction than any other step thus far taken. A diplomatic official of long experience in Asiatic countries pointed out that there were circumstances connected with the Philippines which would make their holding by the United States more of a burden than a benefit. He said their population was made up of Malays, Japanese, Chinese and half-breed Spaniards, mixed with the former races, making an incongruous people, impossible to assimilate with American institutions. The status of the people, he said, was far below those of Cuba or Hawaii, so that objections which had been made against assimilating the Hawaiians and Cubans would be doubly strong against the people of the Philippines.

Paris, May 3.—The Jour quotes "an American diplomat occupying an official position in Paris" as saying: "I believe the victory at Manila will end the war. I am almost certain European intervention is going to occur and this time the United States will be disposed to welcome any peace overture. We will return the Philippines Islands and ask for no indemnity. We only want one thing, the recognition of the independence of Cuba. On that basis and under these conditions we will lay down our arms. It is possible that peace is near if Spain is reasonable."

JAPAN JOINS THE NEUTRALS

Washington, May 3.—The Japanese minister, Mr. Hoshi, was notified by the foreign office at Tokyo last night that a decree of neutrality had been issued. He has so informed the state department. The dispatch does not give the terms of the decree. It serves to close Japanese ports rather sooner than was expected. Notice of China's neutrality has not yet been received, and these ports still remain open.

TONNAGE TAX ELIMINATION

Washington, May 3.—The understanding that congress would eliminate the tonnage tax from the war revenue bill gives much satisfaction at the embassy and legations, particularly those of Great Britain, France and Germany. The ambassadors from those countries have received instructions to urge the extreme severity of this tonnage tax upon British, French and German commerce coming to American ports. It was stated by one diplomat that in the case of the big ship Kaiser Wilhelm der Gross, the tonnage tax would amount to about \$17,000 per year, as against \$100 at present. It was remarked in this connection that it was rather strange to ask foreign governments to adopt neutrality decrees and at the same time ask them to share in paying the cost of the war.

AT THE WHITE HOUSE

Washington, May 3.—President McKinley's line of callers began early today. He had scarcely left the breakfast table and taken up the morning papers, about half-past 8, when Senator Burrows of Michigan arrived. He was closely followed by Senator Hale and a part of his Tennessee constituents. Senator Pittman of North Carolina, who lately has been an almost daily visitor, called and Representative Corbin of Michigan, who came by appointment.

Up to 11 o'clock this morning there were no new developments in the situation brought to the attention of the president. Senator Fitchard of North Carolina congratulated the administration on the great victory it had scored in the Philippine Islands.

Senator Burrows informed the president of the status of the war revenue bill, the senate and also discussed the general situation. He declined to express an opinion publicly as to the probable length of the war beyond saying that if an engagement could be had immediately by our fleet with the Spanish fleet that was at Cape Verde and the Spanish were defeated in that engagement the war would be ended immediately.

Senators Gray and Bacon, and Representative Grier of Georgia, called on the president as a committee representing the entire Georgia delegation in congress except Representative Adams, to urge the appointment of Colonel Edward Wright of Albany, Ga., as a brigadier general in the Cuban campaign.

Governor Taylor of Tennessee was urgently pressed on the president today for one of the brigadier generalships by a large Tennessee delegation, including Senator Hiram and Representatives Richardson, Gaines, Glenn, Moon and others.

The president told them that Governor Taylor was one of the most highly honored of all the names put forward. The president also took occasion to inquire of the delegation as to Tennessee's ability to furnish an organization of immunes as part of the Cuban expeditionary force. Their services, he explained, were urgently needed. Colonel Garret of Nashville, one of a party from Tennessee that accompanied the delegation, said he could probably raise a company of immunes from Chattanooga and Nashville and would take steps to this end at once.

LEE TO BE MAJOR GENERAL

Washington, May 3.—Reporting that the senate would be in session today, the war department officials had prepared a list of persons whose commissions were to be sent in as major generals and brigadier generals. The list included the name of General Pittman, La. formerly a consul general at Havana, as a major general, and it is believed, also those of W. H. Butler, commanding the brigade at New Orleans, and J. F. Wolfe, commanding the regiment at Tampa, both of whom are now brigadier generals, as major generals.

TRANSPORTATION OF TROOPS

Washington, May 3.—W. H. Blackhard, chairman of the Joint Traffic association, will be nominated as a brigadier general of volunteers and will be stationed in the quartermaster's department of the army, to take charge of all matters relating to the transportation of troops.

NORTHEAST COAST PATROL

Providence, Mass., May 3.—The cruiser San Francisco arrived here at 1:30 this morning.

INNOCENT IMMIGRANTS

New York, May 3.—There were twenty Spaniards on board the Holland-American ship Winkendam, which arrived here today from Rotterdam. The men, who are said to be farmers from the interior of the country with which the United States is now at war, embarked on the Winkendam at Rotterdam May 2nd and were not at that time aware of the existence of hostilities between the two nations. Pending instructions from Washington the immigrants will be detained here.